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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/240,893 01/29/99 TERRY A ITC:9905

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LM02/0218

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2743

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DATE MAILED:

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/240,893

Applicant(s)
TERRY

Examiner
Duc Nguyen

Group Art Unit
2743



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jan 29, 1999

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☒ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been
☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-11, 14-20, 23-24, 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014).

Consider claims 1, 6-10. Buscher teaches an apparatus for presenting and monitoring telecommunication transaction records, comprising a billing server (250-1 and 250-N); a server (call detail data system 400); and a user (CPE 300 and T1). The prescribed data distinguishes between a first and a second telecommunication records is inherently met due to the fact that the request from the user must be unique so that the call detail record system 400 distinguishes the difference from one record to the other in order to provide the user with the correct record.

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claim 2. Buscher illustrates in figure 2 that the transaction records document a specific telecommunication event.

Consider claim 3. Buscher further teaches that the user can request transaction record (call detail record) in real-time (see the abstract; see figure 7 and its descriptions) which reads on the limitations of claim 3.

Consider claim 4. Buscher shows in figure 5 that the specific telecommunication event comprises a local toll call, a long distance call, or a calling card call (800/900 service call).

Consider claim 5. Buscher illustrates in figure 2 the transaction information which reads on the limitations of claim 5.

Consider claim 11. Buscher further teaches that the billing server maintains the telecommunication transaction records in a database (250-1 to 250-N).

Consider claim 14. Buscher teaches an interactive telecommunications billing mechanism, comprising a billing server (250-1 to 250-N); transaction record (figure 2); and a server (call detail data system 400; see figures 1, 3 and 7).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claims 15-16. Buscher illustrates in figure 2 that the transaction records document a specific telecommunication event.

Consider claims 17-20. Cave further teaches the use of HTML; web browser; and Internet accessing (column 3 lines 1-10; column 4 lines 26-49).

Consider claim 23. Buscher teaches an apparatus for accessing selected telecommunications records over the Internet from a user computer, the apparatus comprising a billing server (250-1 to 250-N, 260) which comprises database logic (i.e., records); maintenance logic (column 2 line 4 to column 3 line 7); query logic (column 6 lines 16-40); and a server (call detail record system 400).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claim 24. Cave further teaches the use of HTML; web browser; and Internet accessing (column 3 lines 1-10; column 4 lines 26-49).

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Consider claims 27-28. Buscher teaches a method for providing access to telecommunications billing records in a billing computer, the method comprising maintaining the telecommunications billing records in a database (250-1 to 250-N, 260; column 1 line 63 to column 3 line 7); querying the database (column 3 lines 20-38; column 6 lines 16-40); and transmitting a search results to display the telecommunications billing records (terminal T1 obtains the billing records and displays on terminal T1; column 6 lines 16-40; see figure 1, 3).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (110-112) connected to a web server (114) in order to gain access to ISP (101) and download data/information from there (column 4 lines 10-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claim 29. Cave further teaches the use of HTML; web browser; and Internet accessing (column 3 lines 1-10; column 4 lines 26-49).

3. Claims 12-13, 21-22, 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014) as applied to claims 1, 6-11, 14-20, 23-24 above, and further in view of Syeda-Mahmood (5,983,218).

Consider claim 12. Buscher in view of Cave do not teach that the database is accessed by an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query.

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Syeda-Mahmood teaches the use of Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query (column 1 line 10 to column 2 line 31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Syeda-Mahmood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to enable multivendor database connectivity so that customer can access into different databases using the same computer equipment.

Consider claim 13. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the request from the user must be unique so that the call detail record system 400 distinguishes from one record to the other in order to provide the user with the correct record (see also figure 2 of Buscher).

Consider claims 21-22. Buscher in view of Cave do not teach that the database is accessed by an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query.

Syeda-Mahmood teaches the use of Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query (column 1 line 10 to column 2 line 31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Syeda-Mahmood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to enable multivendor database connectivity so that customer can access into different databases using the same computer equipment.

Consider claim 25-26. Buscher in view of Cave do not teach that the database is accessed by an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query.

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Syeda-Mahmood teaches the use of Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) compatible query (column 1 line 10 to column 2 line 31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Syeda-Mahmood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to enable multivendor database connectivity so that customer can access into different databases using the same computer equipment.

4. Claims 30-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014) and Flood (5,864,613).

Consider claim 30. Buscher teaches a method for providing a user with detailed long distance telephone transaction information, the method comprising providing a data server (250-1 to 250-N, 260), coupled to telephone switches (105 and 110), for tracking long distance telephone transactions (see figure 1; column 1 line 63 to column 3 line 7); and providing a server (400) for presenting to the user the detail long distance telephonic transaction information (see figure 1).

Buscher does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment.

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (100) connected to a web server (103; column 2 line 64 to column 3 line 10; column 3 lines 16-24; column 4 lines 26-49) in order to gain access to ISP (e.g., a bank) and download data/information from there (column 3 lines 16-24).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Buscher in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Buscher in view of Cave do not teach the step of providing the user with a customized event monitor, the event monitor alerting the user when telephone transactions meet a specified criteria.

Flood teaches a long distance transaction event monitor, the event monitor comprising an interface (column 4 lines 8-18); query logic and event monitor (switch intelligence 110 which includes computer system 200; see the abstract; column 1 line 66 to column 2 line 8; column 2 line 60 to column 3 line 10; column 3 line 22 to column 4 line 6 line 5; column 7 line 66 to column 8 line 49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Flood into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave in order to effectively control the cost of telephone usage.

Consider claim 31. Buscher further illustrates in figure 2 the transaction information which reads on the limitations of claim 31.

Consider claims 32-34. Cave further teaches the use of the use of Netscape Navigator (column 4 lines 26-49).

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Consider claim 35. Flood further illustrates in figures 5A-C that the event monitor (104 or computer system 200; see figures 1-2) automatically detects telephone transactions that meet the specified criteria (see steps 502-568).

Consider claim 36. Flood further teaches that the criteria comprises a total long distance charges for one or more telephone numbers, within a specified time period (column 5 line 60 to column 6 line 5).

5. Claims 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buscher et al (5,506,893) in view of Cave (5,958,014) and Flood (5,864,613) as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Moller et al (5,805,686).

Consider claims 37-38. Buscher in view of Cave and Flood do not teach that the alert messages comprise E-mail or fax alerts.

Moller teaches a telephone fraud detection system in which the alert messages comprise E-mail or fax alerts (column 4 lines 18-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Moller into the teachings of Buscher in view of Cave and Flood in order to quickly inform customer of possible fraud events.

6. Claims 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flood (5,864,613) in view of Cave (5,958,014).

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Consider claim 39. Flood teaches a long distance transaction event monitor, the event monitor comprising an interface (column 4 lines 8-18); query logic and event monitor (switch intelligence 110 which includes computer system 200; see the abstract; column 1 line 66 to column 2 line 8; column 2 line 60 to column 3 line 10; column 3 line 22 to column 4 line 6 line 5; column 7 line 66 to column 8 line 49).

Flood does not teach that the above system utilized in the Internet environment (e.g., web interface, web server...).

Cave teaches the use of data terminal (100) connected to a web interface (e.g., Internet connection; column 2 line 64 to column 3 line 10; column 3 lines 16-24; column 4 lines 26-49) in order to gain access to a query logic (column 2 line 64 to column 3 line 10; column 3 lines 16-24; column 4 lines 26-49) and download data/information from there (column 3 lines 16-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Cave into the teachings of Flood in order to conveniently provide customer with in-home banking, paying bill without leaving the house.

Consider claim 40. Cave further teaches the use of the use of Netscape Navigator (column 4 lines 26-49).

Consider claim 41. Cave further teaches that the query logic comprises an HTML configuration screen (column 4 lines 26-49).

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Consider claim 42. Cave further teaches a data server (103), coupled to the query logic, for storing the telephone transactions, and for providing the transactions to the query logic (column 2 line 64 to column 3 line 10; column 3 lines 16-24; column 4 lines 26-49).

7. Claims 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flood (5,864,613) in view of Cave (5,958,014) as applied to claim 39 above, and further in view of Moller et al (5,805,686).

Consider claim 43. Flood in view of Cave do not teach that the alert messages comprise E-mail or fax alerts.

Moller teaches a telephone fraud detection system in which the alert messages comprise E-mail or fax alerts (column 4 lines 18-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Moller into the teachings of Flood in view of Cave in order to quickly inform customer of possible fraud events.

Consider claim 44. Moller further the alert messages are configured by the user (column 3 lines 13-23; column 4 lines 18-27).

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Duc Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 308-7527.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Kuntz, can be reached on (703) 305-4708.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

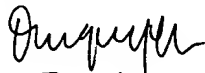
or faxed to:

(703) 308-6306 or (703) 308-6296

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

2/10/2000

Duc Nguyen



Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2743